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by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous, bework. A single 25 cent flask has often
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Sask. Depot. No. 21 Park-row, New-York. GOING TO DOOR BANKS, will possible bit of the Band St., will possible bit office in this city on the 31st hast for two mentls, and open his Boston asiacons starnley, Aug. 3. Therefore, all afflicted with those disducing diseases Black Worms or Grubs, Unnatural Red Noses, and Fringly Kraphions on the Face, or Moles, Wees, and Warfar also Dandring, Riching as Sign. Heads, or Falling, Loss, and Prematurely Gray Hair, or who as the Face, or Moles, Wees, and Warfar also Dandring, Itching as the Heads, or Falling, Loss, and Prematurely Gray Hair, or who as the Heads, or Falling, Loss, and Prematurely Gray Hair, or who are the Bands of Falling, Loss, and Prematurely consult Dr. Pekax.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1868.

For President ...... ULYSSES S. GRANT. For Vice President ..... SCHUYLER COLFAX. NEW-YORK: .....JOHN A. GRISWOLD. .ALEXANDER BARBLEY. For Lieut.-Governor 

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Wreck of the Scotland, Germany, Hoax upon the Ohicago People, The Drama, Music, Stray Notes, and Political, may be found on the second page; Base Ball, The Late Excursion Disaster, Alleged Heavy Bank Robbery, Indian Cure for a Snake Bite, Gen. Grant on the Pacific Railway, Workmen on the Union Pacific Railway, Government of the Dominion, The Courts, National Guard, and The Money Market may be found on the third page; Balloon Ascensions on the fifth page; and keal Estate, The Markets, New-York Post-Ofice, Science, The Long Island Torpedo Trade, a Medical Experiment, and Commercial Growth of Nicaragua, on the seventh.

A proclamation has been issued by the article. President announcing the ratification of the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of Louisiana and South Caro-

a message recommending certain amendments Military, nor on other than Political grounds. to the Constitution in respect to the mode of The Rebels hoped to win a victory on Northern choosing the President and members of the soil, and thereby to stimulate their Northern

by the Committee of the Whole, and reported of the Gettysburg struggle, the fault was not to the House. A vote will be taken on it to- Gov. Seymour's nor their own. day.

Mr. Thaddens Stevens has introduced an act let us see what was done in its absence by limiting the jurisdiction to admit aliens to cit- himself and his "friends." izenship and grant naturalization papers to the to such Commissioners as those courts may ap-"description" of every person naturalized indescription of every person naturalized inserted in the body of his papers, including his own effective force. Tom of the country. We shall soon need a people in a State or section should vote one in coin, and the total interest of our National resources and credit were at lowterritory of this kind, as the Democrats will ticket, it would avail just as much and no more in coin, and the total interest of our National constant.

and registering on every such certificate when Tennessee, in North nor in South Carolina. for them. Mr. Seymour will, of course, be appapers could seldom be borrowed and never at Chancellorsville and forced to recross the Mr. Blair as commander of the military dethe revolving system that needs most to be stopped.

THE HOLDING OF OND STATE THING SAVINGS INSTITUTED

THE LOYALTY OF HORATIO SEYMOUR. As the supporters of ex-Gov. Seymour for our next President see fit to claim for him a loval, hearty support of the Union throughout its struggle for existence against the deadly assaults of slaveholding treason, we propose a somewhat careful examination of the point. We will begin by quoting verbatim the main evidence whereon they rest their case:

evidence whereon they rest their case:

"Just before the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863, the officer of Gov. Seymour's staff, who had been charged by him with superintending the movements of the New-York treops whom Gov. Seymour threw forward with such unexampled rapidity and energy to resist the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee, called to say furewell to President Lincoln. Taking the officer (The Tribuxe knows perfectly well who that officer was) by both hands, President Lincoln said to him: 'I wish you to understand that you cannot possibly use words too warm to convey to Gov. Seymour my thankfulness for his prompt and efficient help given to the Government in this crisis.' This language the President three repeated, accompanying it with a fervent pressure of the hands, and uttering it each time with increased carnestness and feeling.

"President Lincoln is now in his grave. The men who fawned upon him in his lifetime for place and power, but who have never been at the pains to raise even the poorest monument to his memory, now join with The Temuse in propagating lies about the Excentive of the Empire State who thus stood by him and by the country, when Greeley was hiding under Windust's table."

[Let us here turn aside just long enough to

IT KILLS INSTAUTLY.

Cockronches, fean, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin killed at once mob then howling about THE TRIBUNE office. ler. It is not poisonous, but certain to do its and inciting each other to the assault which Carpets, and Winter Clothing, &c., in. It is sure to drive away Moths set fire to the building, but were promptly the City-that he was where he had a right to be, and where he should remain. That friend, FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.-An after exhausting remonstrance and entreaty, left him to his fate, not expecting to see him again. Abut 5 P. M. of that day, the Editorhaving finished his work at the office-went over to Windust's eating-house for his dinner. passing through the howling mob for nearly the entire distance, and recognized by several of them. Two friends accompanied him, but not at his invitation or suggestion. Neither of the three was armed. At Windust's, dinner was ordered and eaten, exactly as on other days, but in the largest room in the house, without a shadow of concealment or hiding of any kind. Dinner finished, the Editor took a BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the carriage and drove to his lodging, where he resumed writing for The Tribune, and continued it through the evening, sending down his copy to the office, and being visited thence by friends who informed him of the mob's assault and the narrow escape of the building and contents from destruction. Remaining all night at his lodging, he returned next morning to the office (now being armed), saw from a window the mob howling in its front hastily repair to

the City Hall Park, there to listen to a harangue from Horatio Seymour, and remained there nearly to the close of the day (Tuesday), when he was finally induced to leave by the representation of the good and true soldier who Advertisements for this week's issue of THE commanded it as a fortress that he would prefer that the mob should not be provided with the extra inducement for assault which the known presence of Mr. Greeley in the building would afford. He returned to the office the next morning, though the first hackman to whom he applied refused to let him enter his carriage; and he was in the office nearly throughout 51 copies, to one address, \$50; 51 copies, to each day of that memorable week up to Friday evening, when he (as usual) took the Harlem cars for his home at Chappaqua, where he spent the Saturday, as he has done nearly every Saturday, save in Winter, for the last fifteen years. And whoever asserts that he, at any time that week, "was hiding under Win-'dust's table," is a branded liar and villain, as Mr. Windust, Mr. William A. Hall, and other surviving and most credible witnesses, will

> gladly attest.] -Leaving his "friends," let us now return to ex-Gov. Seymour:

> The World adds the following certificate (mark the date) from Secretary Stanton:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1863 DEAR SIR: I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep obligation I feel for the prompt and candid support you have given the Geventment in the present emergency. The energy, activity, and patriotism, you have exhibited, I may be permitted personally and officially to acknowledge, without arrogating any personal claims on my part in such service, or to any service whatever.

I shall be happy to be always esteemed your friend.

His Excellency Horatio Seymour.

His Excellency Horatio Seymour.

Whether such a certificate is creditable to ex-Gov. Seymour, we leave others to decide. We only say that if that gallant and truly loyal patriot, James S. Wadsworth, had been chosen Governor in 1862, nobody would have dreamed of thanking him for doing his simple duty to his country, nor of giving him a certificate of good behavior. He never needed the

In June, 1863, Gen. Lee evading, by a flank march, the Army of the Potomac, which confronted and stood ready to fight him on the Rappahannock-invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania. The movement-as Lee's official re-The President on Saturday sent to Congress port virtually confesses-was not defensible on Senate. It will be found on our second page. friends to declare openly in their favor, and thus, by paralyzing the Union Government, end The Senate on Saturday was engaged most the contest in triumph. The President, justly of the day in discussing the bill granting alarmed and apprehensive, called urgently on further protection to American citizens abroad the Governors of the Northern States for Messrs. Sumner and Conness made the prin- Militia. Gov. Seymour promptly responded, by cipal speeches, the former in opposition to cer- sending all the uniformed and disciplined tain provisions, and the latter in support of Militia of our City, with at least one regiment orthe bill as reported. Without taking a vote ganized for the occasion. The President and his the Senate adjourned. In the House five mem- War Secretary thanked him for so doing. And, bers for Louisiana and two from South Caro- if the forces thus sent were so managed that lina were qualified. The Funding bill, after they did not get within gunshot of an enemy, being amended in several particulars, was passed and nowise contributed to the glorious result

> Now, then, having given Gov. Seymour full credit for sending away our organized militia.

The 1st of July, 1863, was one of the darkest United States Circuit and District Courts, and days of our Union. Grant stood before the still defiant intrenchments of Vicksburg. Banks Alaska. The climate is not cold. The inhab- publican majorities in the rural districts. Under | bonds and notes of the United States; point in counties in which no Circuit or District was likewise obstructed by the earthworks of itants are warm-hearted and impulsive. Living Mr. Johnson's amendment, 100,000 Democratic Court shall be located. There might be some | Port Hudson. Each of these Generals, in the benefit from such an act, but there would be a midst of a hostile region, was then probably far greater advantage in having a "detective confronted by foes on either side nearly if not bush and shoot a man, according to the cus-

covering Washington and Baltimore while following the invader into Pennsylvania. Such were the circumstances of unprecedented gloom and peril under which Horatio Seymour, then Governor of our State, prepared and Oration wherein he nowhere recognizes the Rebel government and armies as public and and speedy triumph involved our National downfall and ruin, but, from beginning to end, arraigned President Lincoln and his Administration as the great malefactors of the age-the is a part of his carefully studied and most envenomed assault on them:

Examply anils by Lee, called to say farewell to President Lincoln. Taking the officer (Tisk Tritune) knows perfectly well who that officer was by both hands. Plate deat Lincoln said to him: 'I wish you for the conveyt of low. Sey more to go to convey to low. Sey more to the Government in this cribs.' This fanguage the President threle repeated, accompanying it with a fervent pressure of the hands, and uttering it each time with increased carnestness and feeding.

"President Lincoln is now in his grave. The men who have never hem at the pains to read the possibility of the East with the proposition of the place and nover, but who have never hem at the pains to read with the trees are consumered. The proposition is seen by the Executive of the East with the proposition of the proposi

til we have a united, harmonious North, we can have beneficent peace. How shall we gain harmony? How all the unity of all be obtained? I sit to be coerced it peal to you, my Republican friends, when you say to that the nation's life and existence hang upon harmy and concord here, if you yourselves, in your serious ments, believe that this is to be produced by seizing r persons, by infringing upon our rights, by insuling persons, by infringing upon our rights, by insulting homes, and by depriving us of those cherished prin es for which our fathers fought, and to which we have ays sworn allegiance." (Great applause.)

-Having thus grossly misrepresented and Union from the conspirators in the Free States who secretly cloaked their treason and did not disguise their sympathy with the Rebel cause, Gov. Seymour turned upon the Republicans, and thus addressed them:

"We only ask that you shall give to us that which you laim for yourselves, and that which every freeman, and very man who respects himself, will have, freedom of peech, the right to exercise all the franchises conferred ech, the right to exercise all the franchises conferred the Constitution upon American citizens. [Great polianse.] Can you safely deny us these! Will you not mple upon your own rights if you refuse to listen! you not create revolution when you say that your personay be rightfully selzed, your property confiscated, it homes entered! Are you not exposing yourselves, it own interests, to as great a peril as that with which threaten us! Exementer thus that the bloody, and isonable, and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity be proclaimed by a mon as well as by a government uphance.]

Appliance.]
"To-day, the great masses of Conservatives who still battle for time-honored principles of government, amid demunciation, contumely, and abuse, are the only barriers that stand between this Government and its own destruction. If we should acquiesce in the doctrine that, in times of war, constitutions are suspended, and laws have lost their force, then we should accept a doctrine that the very right by which this Government administers its power has lost its virtue, and we would be brought down to the level of rebellion itself, having an existence only by virtue of material power. When men accept despotsion, they may have su choice as to who that despot shall be. ism, they may have a choice as to who that deeped despot-tion, they may have a choice as to who that deeped shall be. The struggle then will not be, shall we have constitu-tional liberty! But, having accepted the doctrine that he Constitution has lest its force, every instinct of per-onal ambition, every instinct of personal sensitive. nal ambition, every instinct of personal security, will ad men to put themselves under the protection of that wer which they suppose most competent to guard their

days afterward?

them, as the guilty authors of our National woes and perils. He exulted over our National disasters and disappointments as follows:

When I accepted the invitation to speak, with others "When I accepted the invitation to speak, with others, at this meeting, we were premised the downfail of Vicksburg, the opening of the Mississippi, the probable capture of the Confederate Capital, and the exhaustion of the Rebellion. By common consent, all parties had fixed upon the day when the results of the campaign should be known, to mark out that line of policy which they feit that our country should pursue. But, in the moment of expected victory, there came the midnight cry for help from Pennsylvania to save its despoiled fields from the invading foe; and, almost within sight of this great commercial metropolis, the ships of your merchants were burned to the water's edge."

This was attered on the 4th of July, the

- This was uttered on the 4th of July-the very day of "the downfall of Vicksburg"-the day whereon Lee relinquished to the Army of the Potomac the hard-fought field of Gettysburg, and commenced his final retreat from the soil of the loval States. Gov. Seymour had, of course, written it some days before. But would he not have been wise enough to suppress it, had he read THE TRIBUNE of that morning, wherein his attention must have been arrested by these special dispatches:

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

HANOVER, Friday, July 3, 1863.—The most terrific fight HANOVER, Friday, July 3, 1963.—The most error and of the war has taken place. Our men nover stood up so herolcally. To-day was the most awful of all. The loss on both sides has been tremendous. We have Longstreet a prisoner sure. I left the battlefield at 63 octook, and reached here by relay of horses. We had the best of the a prisoner sure. I left the batteried a set of clear and reached here by relay of horses. We had the best of the fight to-day, and the General says if Couch arrives to might the victory is ours beyond a chance. [Alas! "IL.] special bispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

MOUNT CLARE, Friday, July 3, 1863, via Washington.—The light raged furiously till 10 o'clock last night. We

The fight raged furiously 5111 3, 1863, via Washington.—
ook Gettysburg, occupying two-thirds of the field, the
tebels the other third. Our forces opened on about 5,600
tebels, who covered the field this morning at daylight,
tilinging our dead. The Rebels hastily retreated. The
ghting was the most terrific of the war. The loss on
this idea is heavy. Gen. Sickies was wounded about 5
clock in the right leg, which was subsequently amputed. He is doing well.

—We would dead.

-We must devote one more article to the loyalty of Horatio Seymour. He will hardly impeach our chief witness-to wit, himself. We quote no hasty, casual utterances, but his own carefully prepared, deliberately weighed language. In view thereof we ask a public judgment on this question-" Can he who thus sweepingly as-'sailed and denounced the head of our Govern- for in a direct popular vote every ment when he evidently supposed the Union just tottering to its fall, have been loyal to his mine the final result; but in Mr. John-

fearfully imperiled country?" It is reported that the King of the Feejee ority in any district are not counted at all. It Islands, who owes us \$45,000 and cannot pay it, would be possible, therefore, that the majority as a good and easy means of settling the pe- and the majority of districts, not only in each funding of our Debt. cuniary embarrassment. We are opposed to State but in all the States, might be for another Government land speculations on principle; candidate. This might defeat the popular will but really there is something particularly at- as manifestly and as often as the present system. tractive in this little scheme, and we are half For instance, the State of New-York is now tempted to disregard our own advice and balanced very evenly between the two parties, recommend Mr. Seward to make a trade. The by the fact that the enormous Democratic maproperty is worth a great deal more than jority in the City is applied to offset the Reis cheap, for yams are abundant, and when a majority in New-York City would be no better of one per centum of the entire Debt of the settler wants meat he has only to go into the than 10,000 or 1,000, so long as each electoral United States.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1868.

TINKERING THE CONSTITUTION.

President Johnson, wearied of his reverence for the Constitution as framed by our forefathers, by the failure of the recent Demobrought to this City a carefully written cratic Convention to nominate the "actual "choice of the people," has thrown the weight millions of people, whose race were slaves change would be to merge the States and elect chief sources of National evil and peril. Here when the Constitution was adopted, and the peace of forty millions of people who have been convulsed with civil war to settle the condition of this race, seems to President Johnson to display a dangerous irreverence for the infallible perfection of our charter of liberties. But the failure of the Democratic Convention to nominate him, and the fact that he is practically deprived of the privilege of running as a candidate, while his ardent admirers the people are "by the manipulations of the "Convention" debarred from voting for the man of their choice, convince him that the Constitution is imperfect in respect to the mode of electing a President.

The end of his term of office-now, alas! approaching all too speedily for the welfare of the country-admonishes him that the President's term of office ought to be six years instead of four. The patriotic heart of the President is grieved within him at the thought of the disasters which may overtake the country for want of two years more of his invaluable Chief Magistracy. This suggests his second amendment, making the Presidential term six years.

His narrow escape from conviction and removal on his Impeachment trial, and the happy thought how impossible and needless would be all efforts to remove any President, if he were to be succeeded by those very members of the Cabinet appointed by himself, who advised the acts for which he was impeached, have suggested the third amendment. It purposes to prevent all future impeachments of a President, by providing that in the event of his removal he will be succeeded by the members of his Cabinet, be ginning with the Secretary of State and ending with the Attorney-General. The President omits to state whether members of the Cabinet defamed those who were trying to save the pro tem. would be included in the order of succession; but as such a measure would aid the President in designating his successor, it would doubtless add so much to the value of impeachment, as a political remedy for misrule, that the President would be pleased to have Congress include all Cabinet officers pro tem.

As Mr. Johnson finds, on a preliminary canvass of the Legislature of Tennessee, that that body is indisposed to elect him to the Senate of the United States, he is so deeply sensible of the mischief wrought by this inadvertence, not to say criminal oversight, on the part of the framers of the Constitution, that he recommends that the Senators, like the President, shall be chosen by the people. His last amendment provides that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold for twelve years in-

stead of for life. The most important of these purports to provide for the election of a President directly by the people, and aims to abolish nominations by party conventions. But we doubt if the means proposed would tend in the slightest believe it will perpetually grow, and change, degree to accomplish the end sought. Party and be renewed. And like all living things, nominations originate in the determination of each party and of all voters not to throw away their votes by scattering them on twenty can-Who can fail to see here the seed openly didates, but to make them tell on the result he claims that his meditations upon them have sown whence sprung our baleful harvest of by concentrating all that are of one political riot, arson, rapine, and murder, eight to ten faith on the one candidate who best represents or deep. that faith, and will poll most votes in favor of -But Gov. Seymour was not content with it at the polls. It is based on the truth that holding up to reprobation the President, the all important political questions may be best Administration, and the party which sustained decided by the people on a square issue-to which there can be only two parties. Shall we extend Slavery? shall we subdue the Rebellion? shall we abolish Slavery? shall we grant universal suffrage? These are the great, square issues on which the people want to vote, and on which they can vote in two parties, one years, party voting substantially no and the other ves. The great mass of voters care more for the success of their party on these great issues than what individual may be selected to represent them. So long as these motives preponderate there will be the same temptation to concentrate votes on one candidate, the same increased chance of electing the nominee of a National Convention over any and all independent candidates, and therefore the same certainty that two or three National Conventions will meet and nominate their caudidates, and that the whole people will vote for them, after Mr. Johnson's amendment had been adopted as before. He proposes that, instead of the people of each State en masse voting for electors on a general ticket, the State shall be divided into as many districts as it is entitled to electoral votes, and that the people of each district shall choose, not one elector, but one vote-i. e., for whatsoever candidate for President or Vice-President the highest number of popular votes in a district shall be given, one electoral vote shall be counted on behalf of that district for President or Vice-President. The President would still be elected, not by the votes of the people directly, nor yet by the solid votes of States as now, but by the votes of districts, of which each State would have as many as it now has of electoral votes. This would divide the votes of States, so that one district, comprising

> would not be a direct vote by the peopleman's vote must be counted to deterare counted, and those who voted with the min-

certain Counties in a State, might vote for the

Republican candidate, and other Counties in

the same State for the Democratic. But it

might be identified, color of hair, eyes, &c., Winchester. We were making no headway in and the Feejee Islands will be just the place of that State or section. It is singular that so of the principal every year. and registering on every such certaincate when Tennessee, in North hot in Country and where he votes. Under such a system Hooker had been beaten by bad generalship pointed Governor of the new Territory, with ident should propose a plan which would merge a less for a more complete security to the Na States it can carry. Nominations would, there- let us have no quackery, no demagoguism, and fore, be made by National Conventions of either no taint of repudiation. party, as now. The people would concentrate on these nominations as now; the votes of the of his vast influence with Congress in favor of minority in each electoral district would be formidable enemies, whose confidently expected four new amendments of the Constitution, all lost in the count, as now the votes of the miapparently designed for the better protection nority in each State are lost; the popular vote dated July 16: of office-seekers. A mere amendment like the might be cast for another than the candidate XIVth, which secures only the liberty of four elected, just as now; and the only effect of the

the President by electoral districts.

An inconvenience attending the plan would be that the electoral districts would not correspond to any political division of the State now existing. It would require two more districts in each State than the number of Congressional districts, so as to add one electoral district for each Senator. The electoral districts would be just near enough to the Congressional to create confusion. To carry out the plan would require a board of auditors and entire official machinery for each electoral district which do not now exist. As to the fact that Mr. Lincoln thanked Gov. Seymon proposition that the President shall be elected for his promptness in forwarding troops to for six years instead of four, reluctant as the Washington at the time of Lee's Gettysburg American people feel to part with the services campaign. It was a graceful courtesy from the of President Johnson after so short and glo- President to a political opponent, but we de rlous an administration, we cannot conceive not see that Gov. Seymour derives any parthat they will ever again have "showered ticular credit from his conduct. He did no "down upon them" a Presidential blessing more than any Northern Governor must have which they will seriously yearn to retain for done-no more than his official duty imperamore than four years. If they should, their tively demanded. The honor, such as it was yearnings may doubtless be satisfied by re- belongs to the soldiers who volunteered, not electing him for four years more. The most to the official who gave the word "March." A illustrious precedent relative to a six years' Governor who had refused in those days to de term is that afforded by the Rebel Confeder- his share in the defense of the capital of the acy, which elected Jeff. Davis for that term, nation would have ed ill of the hands of the and found it rather longer than they would people for all the thereafter. Why, Gov. have wished

point his successor-for devolving the succession posed the war, that he discouraged recruiting on the members of his Cabinet means no less - and that while that very campaign of Gettysmay not have been intended as a joke, but it burg was at its culmination he was denouncing is a nearer approximation to humor than the the Government here in New-York, and stir President has ever before perpetrated. The ring up the Rebel mob to open that "fire in thought of impeaching Johnson to have him "the rear" which our city remembers with so succeeded by Seward, or removing Buchanan much shame and indignation. to get Howell Cobb, or ousting Franklin Pierce to put in Jefferson Davis, is amusing. The election of United States Senators by the people hearted way in which the leaders of various instead of by the Legislature would, we think, wings of the Democracy give in their adhesion be no improvement on the present system. It to the nomination of Mr. Seymour. Mr. Penwould practically devolve the actual selection dleton began his last speech by professing that on the State Conventions of the respective par- he had recovered from his disappointment, and ties, and we doubt if any higher grade of Sena- was now ready to support the ticket. Judge tors would be chosen by these two political Thurman, in a speech the other day at Colum-Conventions than are now chosen by the Legis- bus, expressed the keenest regret that Pendle lature. The change would be for the ton had not been nominated. Mr. Hendrickt worse. Appointing the Judges of the Uni- compliments Gov. Seymour very highly, but ted States Supreme Court for twelve feels dismal about his prospects in the South. years, instead of for life, would bring And, finally, Mr. Doolittle makes no secret of them more under the control of the Presi- his opinion that the Democratic candidate ought dent, and would lessen their indepen- to have been either James R. Doolittle or dence. It would place the two Judges of military man; and is frank enough to avow the Supreme Court whose terms would expire that although he means to vote with the party during the term of any President more under it is not because he likes the candidates, but be his control than the welfare of the country de- cause he approves of the party. Gov. Seymour mands. On the whole, therefore, we see many undoubtedly has warm personal admirers in more evidences of wisdom in the Constitution many parts of the country; but to say that the as our fathers framed it than in any improve- Democracy as a body are pleased with his nomiments Mr. Johnson would be likely to make in nation would be a great mistake. it. We have not been in the habit of regarding the Constitution with fetish worship. We when it ceases to grow it will have begun to die. But Mr. Johnson's amendments are crude and bungling in their conception; and though been long, they could never have been broad

## THE FUNDING BILL.

The House has matured, and will probably pass, a bill to fund at a lower rate of interest the present funded Debt of the United States. Its principal features are as follows:

1. The new bonds are to be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after forty field, where he neglected other interests to experiment 2. They are to draw interest at the rate of

\$3 65 on every \$100 due. That is to say: Each "Five-Twenty" bond of \$1,000, which now draws \$60 interest per annum, is to be exchanged for a new bond drawing but \$364 interest per annum. 3. The new bonds are to be absolutely un-

taxable by Federal, State, or local authority.

4. In Neu of our present Sinking Fund, the sum of \$135,000,000 in specie per annum, collected each fiscal year from Duties on Imports, is set apart and pledged to the payment of the interest and reduction of the principal of our National Debt. 4. No commissions shall hereafter be paid

on the exchange of one form of National Debt for another, or on the sale of any coin or bullion for account of the Treasury.

5. All exchanges of bonds on behalf of the Government are to be effected by public competition, after advertising for proposals.

6. Henceforth, the income tax due or accruing upon our existing bonds is to be deducted at the Treasury in paying the interest on such bonds.

7. All authority to issue new bonds of the United States, save in exchange for old ones, is revoked and annulled.

-This bill has good features; but is it a practicable measure? In other words: Is it probable that those who now hold \$1,000 bonds of our Government, whereon they draw an interest of \$60 each per annum, will rush to the Treasury and offer them for exchange into new bonds of like amount, drawing but \$361 each per annum? Wouldn't it be advisable to pay a half per cent. to whoever shall induce them (or part of them) to do so?

We shall certainly be glad to hear that the son's plan only the votes of electoral districts holders of our Five-Twenties are ready and eager to make such an exchange; but we do not understand the inducement. And we apprehend that the cutting off of all commissions wants Mr. Seward to buy his entire possessions of popular votes might be for one candidate, precludes all hope of any general or rapid re-

As to the \$135,000,000 clause, it seems to savor of Repudiation. Here are the provisions of law which it proposes to repeal:

1. All the Duties on Imports to be collected and paid in coin; 2. Said coin to be specially devoted, First,

to the payment in Coin of the interest on the Second, to the annual purchase or payment

-That is to say: By existing laws, the

age, hight, figure, physical marks by which he water mark. Milroy had just been smashed at all want to emigrate early next November, than a bare majority in each electoral district Debt paid therefrom, with one hundredth part

It seems to us that the House bill substitutes

papers could seidom be borrowed and never at Chancehorsvine and lored to recross the Mr. Diair as commanded to the limitary voted upon twice at the same election. It is Rappahannock. His vanquished army, just propartment, and cooking an islander will seem so tions. But it is obvious that each political —We ardently trust that a good Funding bill vided with a new and untried commander, had much like roasting a "nigger" that both gencountered Lee's dashing advance, and was themen will feel themselves among their friends. nomination, which would concentrate on one of interest may not be fixed so low that no one candidate the votes of all the Congressional will accept it. Do let us have the work of districts it could carry, as it now is to concen- funding our National Debt in an American Contrate on one candidate the votes of all the sol well begun at the earliest moment. But

#### MISSISSIPPI.

Extract from the letter of a Delegate to the late Constitutional Convention of Mississippi

"The Constitution has been defeated by about 5.00 votes-defeated by the most audacious rescalities ever perpetrated in an election on this continent. Had every man been permitted to have gone up and voted his sent ments without fear, the Constitution would, I honestly believe, have been ratified by 30,000 majority. Prejudice and wicked passions have got such complete control of this people that the life of a Union man is in constant danger. Not only so, but such are being wickedly mobbed and murdered in different quarters of the State. Only day or two since, B. H. Orr, Delegate from Harriso County, was foully murdered by a political adversary. For my own part, I have been notified time and time again to charge my quarters, else I would be missing Such is the state of affairs that, unless there is a strong probability of a change for the better soon, I must leave.

The Democratic papers make much of the Seymour could not have stopped the soldiers The amendment requiring that on impeach- from going to Washington if he had tried. ment and removal of the President he shall ap- | The point against him is, however, that he op-

There is something significant in the half-

## OBITUARY.

MOSES YALE BEACH.

Moses Yale Beach, formerly proprietor of The New-York Sun, died of paralysis, at his residence Wallingford, Conn., yesterday morning, at the age of & years. Mr. Beach was born in Wallingford, Conn., or Jan. 7, 1800. In early boyhood he exhibited unusual skil in mechanics, and while attending school, or doing chores," he was constantly whittling out models of machines, or making curious contrivances of wood. When 14 years of age he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in Hartford, and by diligence in performing extra tasks he was able to purchase his freedom in his 18th year. After being employed as a journeyman in Northampton Mass., a short time, he went into business for himself and it was not long before his cabinet work was reputed to be the best in the country. Yet his best ness was unsuccessful and he removed to Spring with a gunpowder engine for propelling balloons. Not succeeding with this invention, he next attempted to open steam navigation on the Connecticut River, between Hartford and Springfield, and would have done so if the state of his affairs had not obliged him to cease operations before his steamer was completed. Others by adopting his plan gained much credit, in taking a steamer over Enfield Falls, a feat that had been looked on as impossible Soon afterward Mr. Beach invented a rag-cutting machine, which has become to be generally used by paper mills, yet he received no pecuniary benefit from his machine, because he delayed taking out a patent for it. He next removed to Ulster County, N. Y., where he became interested in an extensive paper mill, and though amassing a large property in six years, he lost it all during the seventh. This was the last of his reverses. In 18st he came with his family to this city, where he bought at interest in 18st Son newspaper, and in a short time became its sole proprietor. The wealth which he has since acquired has made him prominent in banking and other financial operations. President Polk sent him to Mariet during the Mexican war to arrange a treaty of peace. The negotiations, though satisfactory, were broken of by a false report, in which it was announced that Santa Anna had annihilated Gen. Taylor's army. Mr. Beat has recently retired from business, and up to the time of his death resided in his native town.

EMANUEL LEUTZE. before his steamer was completed. Others by adopting

#### EMANUEL LEUTZE. Emanuel Leutze, the painter, who died it Washington, D. C., yesterday, was born in Gmilind, Wile

temberg, May 24, 1816. His parents, soon after his birth emigrated to this country and settled in Philadelphia His youth was passed in that city, and there he received his first lessons in art as he practiced drawing by the bedside of his sick father to "pass away" the time He soon became skillful, and an enthusiastic student, oo cupying his time principally in sketching portraits, at which he became an adept. After he had achieved a signal success in making a picture of

a signal success in making a picture of an Indian in the undst of a wild landscape looking toward the setting sun, which gained him much praise among the artists and art critics, he rapidly rose in his business, and in 1841 went abroad, be coming a pupil of the celebrated Lessing. Two of his works in Europe, "Columbus before the Council of Salamanca," and "Columbus in Chains," were considered great successes, as was also "Columbus before the Queen," finished in 1841 in 1845, after studying in Venice and Rome, he was married, and took up his residence in Dusseldorf. He after ward devoted himself to historical subjects, producing many well known and much admired pictures, among the most celebrated of which in this connty are "Washington al Crossing the Delaware," "Washington al Monmouth," and "Sergeant Jasper." In 1859, after being absent 18 years, he returned to the United States, where he has since resided.

Mr. Allen T. Thompson, the Temperance advo-Mr. Allen T. Thompson, the Temperance advo-

cate, died in Bingnamton on Friday night, of phinisic, or quick consumption. He was born in Hillsbore, Ohio, cate, died in Binghamton on Friday night, of philaser or quick consumption. He was born in Hillsbore, Ohio, in 1888, and was liberally educated. Previous to the time of contracting intemperate habits he was one of the inast successful elergymen and popular orators in Ohio. He abandoned the ministry to enter the national service is one of the Western commissions, and his severe labors is that field induced the vice of drinking, under which he became a confirmed inebriate. He was, however reclaimed under the care of Dr. Day, at the Asylum in Binghamton. Several mouths ago his exertions as a lecturer upon Temperance in all the principal cities of the State affected his health beyond recovery.

Dr. Wm. Allen, D. D., who died on the 15th inst. at Northampton, Mass., at the age of 84, was a graduate of Harvard, of the class of 1802. After serving for some time as a tutor in the institution, he removed to Plutsfield, and subsequently resigned his position of pastor to accept the Presidency of Dartmouth College. In 1839 he removed to Northampton. Disconting the published his "Biographical and Historical Dictionary," which was afterward followed by several other works bearing testimony to his great learning and research.